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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. Thompson, Business Manager.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1871. NO. 125.

FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tammany Seeking New Spoils.

Plot to Carry Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Over to the Democracy.

Local Offices to be Wrested from the Republicans.

The Legislature to be Suborned.

Tammany Furnishes $100,000 for the Purpose.

Tweed Setting the Wires.

Great Excitement Among Republians

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1871.

A plot has just been developed to carry over Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, to the Democratic party, which is creating intense excitement amongst Republican politicians. A combination has been formed amongst the Democratic leaders, representing the worst elements of their party, and some prominent Republicans, to take the control of the municipal affairs of this city from the Republican party by legislation, which will probably be presented next week at Harrisburg. Commissioners are to be created grasping the police, the highway and the water departments, and the assessment and valuation of property, with the appointment of all the local revenue officers. The commissioners will be named in the respective laws, and authorized to fill all vacancies occurring among them. Simultaneous appointments will be wrested from the Republican party and placed in the hands of the conspirators, together with the absolute control of all the material interests of the city. One hundred thousand dollars has been raised for the subornation of Republican members, and is at the disposal of a leading Democratic member of the House. The project originated with Tammany, and is designed to extend its jurisdiction over Philadelphia. Mr. Tweed has visited this city several times recently, in preparation of the details.

HARRISBURG.

Letter from Our Correspondent.

The Public Printing—Dull Day in the Legislature—Philadelphia Working Hard to Secure Rothermel's Painting—A Week's Recess to be Taken by Our Law-Makers—Synopsis of Important Measures Pending.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1871.

The Great Bone of Contention.

The Senate occupied the entire time yesterday in discussing the bill regulating the State printing. The contest was between Senators Buckalew and Wallace. Senator Wallace, backed up by his party except Mr. Buckalew, who acted with the Republicans, endeavored to pass a bill giving the State printing to a Philadelphia firm without inviting competition. Had the bill passed, a practical printer now here informed me he could have saved $50,000 the last year.

Senator Buckalew, who, although a Democrat, is an honest man, saw through the scheme, and, with the Republican party, defeated the attempted "steal." The bill has been referred to a special committee, who, it is said, will draft a bill that will give all the public printing to the lowest bidder.

BILL TO PAY FOR RATES'S HISTORY.

In the House the following bill, relative to Public Printing reported favorably the bill paying Benjamin Singerly for printing and binding the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. In this case justice has been tardy, but is now reached that the Legislature will do Mr. Singerly justice by passing promptly an appropriation to pay his claim.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House was engaged the whole of the day in receiving reports from committees, and considering original resolutions, none of which are of any local importance.

Mr. Taylor read a bill to incorporate a company to build a passenger railway from the Pennsylvania road, over the Point street bridge to Evergreen hamlet. This is an important bill, and as it interferes with no other company, it is thought that it may pass.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The Philadelphians are making strenuous efforts to obtain the permanent location of this great painting in their city. Their plea is that it is a Pennsylvania work, and more Pennsylvanians will see it in Philadelphia than anywhere else. They would it not be better to locate it in New York City, as more Pennsylvanians go there than to Philadelphia.

A WEEK'S RECESS.

When the Legislature adjourns on next Thursday, it will take a week's recess, as many of the members desire to visit Washington during the carnival on the 21st and 22d of February.

Senator Cattell complained that your correspondent "Penn" misrepresented his position on the question of the State printing, as he desires to have the work let out to lowest bidder after advertising, and is in favor of inviting bids for all the work, and that would be the last man to support his party on any question.

PITT.

AN ACT RELATING TO COMMITTING MAGISTRATES IN THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That every magistrate within the passage of this act it shall be the duty of every committing magistrate within the county of Allegheny to enter upon his criminal docket the name, residence and occupation of every defendant committed to bail, and the name, residence and occupation of every witness in behalf of the Commonwealth in every criminal case, and to send to the District Attorney of said county the information and recognizance, if any, and a true transcript from said docket, within five days after the binding over of the committal of any defendant charged with felony, and in all other cases where their presence may be required by existing law.

SEC. 2. That every magistrate of said county who shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof the party so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts of the Assembly inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SHARPSVILLE AND WHEATLAND AND SHARON AND GREENVILLE RAILWAY.

A supplement to the act incorporating the above railway authorizes the fixing of the gauges by the board of management of any road with which it may be found most suitable to the business of the road. The railway, or any of its branches may be extended to the city of New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., to the west, south or east, so as to connect with any road now built or that may be built in Mercer, Ohio, or New Castle, Pa., or run into Butler county.

DAMAGES FROM SALE OF LIQUORS.

An act to compel any person selling liquor to the person or otherwise by the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That every husband, wife, child or parent, guardian or employer of any person who shall be injured in person or in consequence of the intoxication of such person, or in case of his death, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person; and in case of the death of any husband or father, or husband or his or her estate and exemplary, or other damages as to the jury may seem just, not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the benefit of the widow and children of such deceased husband or father, and for the benefit of such as may be dependent upon him or her for support, and where the husband or father shall leave no widow or children, then for the benefit of his or her next of kin dependent upon him or her for support, and may be prosecuted jointly or severally; and in every such action the jury may give such damages as may be just, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as aforesaid, regard being had to the pecuniary injury resulting from such death to the parties for whose benefit such action shall be brought, and in every such action the amount recovered shall be for the exclusive benefit of the widow and children of the husband killed, or in case there be no widow or children, then of the parents and next of kin dependent upon the deceased husband for support, and shall be distributed to them in the proportion they may be entitled to receive the personal estate of the deceased husband in case of intestacy; and in every such action all persons entitled to damages may be joined as plaintiffs, and any number less than the whole may sue on behalf of themselves and all the others with like remedy; and in every such action the court may order the proceeds of any judgment or any part thereof to be applied to the support of the widow and children, or other persons entitled thereto, or to the education of the children, in such manner as the court may direct.

SEC. 2. That in every such action the plaintiff shall be entitled to costs, and reasonable attorney's fees to be assessed by the court or jury trying the cause, which shall be collected and paid over as part of the judgment.

SEC. 3. That no such action shall be brought unless the same shall be commenced within one year after the death of such husband or father.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any case where the person selling or giving away intoxicating liquors shall have been first requested in writing not to sell to the husband, father, child or parent of the person to whom such liquors may be sold or given away, or to the husband, father, child or parent, guardian or employer of such person, by the husband, father, child or parent, guardian or employer of such person, and after such request shall have given bond to the husband, father, child or parent, guardian or employer of such person, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, with sufficient surety, conditioned that he will not sell or give away intoxicating liquors to such person, and such bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which the parties reside.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of March, A. D. 1871.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

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WHEELING, W. VA.

C. H. Berry's Rope Store Burned.

Two Men Killed by a Falling Wall.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 12, 1871.

This morning about one o'clock the rope store of Charles H. Berry, on Water street, was observed to be on fire. A large portion of the stock consisted of tar, pitch and roots. The fire spread with fearful rapidity. The steam engines came too late to save the merchandise. Everything within the building was consumed. The house was also completely destroyed, a part of the brick wall only remaining. The building is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Berry's loss is about $150,000, of which $80,000is covered by insurance. By the falling of a wall John Keim, one of the owners of the Keim House, and a young man named Shaffer were instantly killed.

By Associated Press.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 12.—The rope store of Charles H. Berry, on Water street, was burned from after midnight Sunday morning. Two men, John Keim, one of the proprietors of the Keim House, and Joseph Schaffer, his hostler, were killed by falling wall. Loss of stock about $14,000; building $6,000; insurance on stock $8,000; on building $4,000. The Continentals, of New York, loses $5,000; the rest falls upon home companies. Berry's books in the safe were damaged, but not destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Another Victim of Intoxicating Drink.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 11, 1871.

James H. Shepherd committed suicide this morning at St. Joseph Hospital, this city. He had been drinking rather freely for the last few weeks, and when he committed the deed, was laboring under a fit of *delirium tremens*. He cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Deceased had been book-keeper for High McKee & Co., railroad contractors, for the past three years. He leaves a wife and child living at Mount City, Arkansas.

CLARION, PA.

Sentence of James Austin for Shooting Wilson Walters—Human Life Slightly Valued.]

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, PA., Feb. 11, 1871.

The trial of James Austin, indicted for shooting Wilson Walters at East Brady, resulting in the death of the latter, was concluded to-day by a verdict of guilty of involuntary manslaughter. He was sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the County Jail eight months, and pay a fine of two hundred dollars.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

Serious Accident—Two Persons Injured, One Fatally.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., February 11, 1871.

Mr. Cline, an aged citizen of this place, was, it is feared, fatally injured in the evening by his team running off and throwing him out and inflicting a terrible wound on his head. A young lady who was also in the wagon was scarcely injured.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Fatal Accident—A German Instantly Killed

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., February 11, 1871.

A German coal dumper named John Brown, was run over and instantly killed to-day, at a coal bank north of this place, by having under the cars that were being shifted at the bank.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1871.

DEATH OF SIGNORA BAGIOLI.

Signor Bagioli, director of the first Italian opera in this country and father of the wife of Gen. Sickles, died here this morning, aged 55.

ARRIVED.

The steamships Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, and the steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, with $70,000 in specie.

THE TUNNEL TROUBLE.

A private dispatch received announces that the Erie Railroad Company has submitted the matter in dispute to the arbitrament of the tunnel trouble by Governor Randolph, of New Jersey.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Suit has been commenced in the Superior Court by G. B. Davis and the victims of the absconding Collector Bailey, against the publishers of the New York *Times* for alleged libel, laying damages at $50,000. The article containing the alleged libel was published in the *Times* on the 29th ult., and refers to a preliminary trial on a charge of perjury in which criminal charges were then pending against the Collector, and charges him with complicity in arson, in Monticello, while holding the position of deputy fire marshal in that city. Both Superintendent Kelso, Fire Commissioner Redmond and Opdyke were bondsmen of Bailey, while he was a collector of the Corporation taxes.

ADVENTURERS ON ICE—NARROW ESCAPE.

The East river was completely bridged over this afternoon. The cause of this unusual occurrence was an immense cake of ice, which floated down with the tide and for some time became blocked up between the Long and Long Island shore. Many daring adventurous people seized the opportunity to cross over from the foot of Market and Chatham streets to the Long Island and Fulton streets ferries. The ominously ominous rumbling was heard and the huge mass of ice became detached and began to move, bringing out to sea, while large fissures were observed above-mark. A general stampede ensued, and all, with the exception of about twenty-five, reached shore in safety. Those who were left behind gave themselves up for lost, but, undismayed by the danger, they set to work and, by the aid of ropes and ladders, succeeded in reaching the shore. Their escape was a most miraculous one.

PRUSSIA.

Probable Action of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, February 11.—It is said the chief generals at the Prussian headquarters that the French Assembly will form a provisional government, with Thiers at the head, and will then proceed to make a future plebiscitum on the question of the restoration of the Orleanists or the establishment of a Republic. Duc D'Aumale has less chance than his nephew.

BELGIUM.

Peace Negotiations Advised.

BRUSSELS, February 11.—The Echo du Parlement says that the British Government has advised Prussia to arbitrate for terms of peace with France in order to secure the collective guarantees of the great powers of Europe.

Special to the World.]

BRUSSELS, February 12.—The result of the election in the district of Nivelles, 17 Bonapartists, 17 Liberals and Orleanists, and eighty Republicans.

SWITZERLAND.

The French Prisoners in Switzerland.

BERNE, February 11.—Count Bismarck has refused to negotiate with Switzerland for the return of the French prisoners detained in this country to France.

ITALY.

Serious Disturbances in Nice.

FLORENCE, February 11.—Serious disturbances are reported in Nice. The people besieged the Prefecture and attacked the Palace. The troops were obliged to charge the crowd with bayonets before they would disperse.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The funeral services of the late George S. Benedict, one of the victims of the New Hamburg disaster, took place at Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Early this morning burglars entered the liquor store of M. V. Crow & Co., and forced open the safe. The job was pecuniarily unsuccessful.

Immensely rich silver mines have been discovered in Bradshaw District, Arizona, near Prescott, and is causing much excitement in California.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, at Tamaqua, Saturday, the question of the Ku-Klux outrages was discussed, and after considerable discussion and amendments offered and withdrawn, it was decided, on motion of Mr. Mark Wilson, that all action be postponed until the 22d instant.

Charles A. Delamel, Professor of French in the St. Theresa School, New Orleans, fell dead on Saturday from heart disease.

General Harrison, United States Marshall, accompanied by revenue officers and a company of soldiers left New Orleans yesterday morning for Attakapas parishes, to arrest the parties who released certain parties by force. The detachment of soldiers returned yesterday morning, having eleven prisoners, whom they lodged in jail.

Dr. John Wheeler, one of the oldest and most prominent homeopathic physicians in the United States, died in Saratoga from a stroke of paralysis, aged seventy.

An order has been received at the Charlestown, Massachusetts, navy yard from Washington, to prepare the United States steamer Worcester to take a cargo of provisions to France.

Canada papers, representing the various political parties, express great satisfaction at the appointment of the Commission to settle the differences between England and America. They consider that the appointment of two Canadian statesmen on the Commission secures a just representation of Canadian rights. They express the hope that the result will be a fair settlement of the old differences, and that each party will be willing to make some sacrifice in order to fair and fight to its neighbor. They say—"We are all of one blood, and must live across the line; let both countries understand this, and if we cannot become one nation, let us continue good neighbors and good customers for one another, as in the past."

A REPORTER of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* did his duty to the public by publishing the facts in regard to some misdeed of Mr. Smith Lister. Without a word of warning, he was knocked down and kicked in the face by Mr. Smith Lister, and for the future in existence of bystanders might have been seriously injured, if not murdered. Its magnanimously refrained from prosecuting his assailant, but such kindness was thrown away on Mr. Smith Lister, who threatened dreadful things when the reporter peddled another thing piece of him. Mr. John Tobin acted as his ally in intimating to the reporter: "if you put this in your paper I will punch your eye out." Mr. Smith Lister is now to be brought to trial, and it would be well if the court should make an example of him to those people who think that newspapers must say nothing about crimes, lest their perpetrator may have his feelings hurt by the publication of his name.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ANOTHER CALAMITY AT SEA.

A French Transport Foundered—All on Board, 1,200 Souls, Perish—The "Times" on the Commission for the Settlement of the Alabama and Fishery Questions, &c., &c.

Parliament.

LONDON, February 11.—In the House of Commons all the correspondence relative to the Franco-Prussian war were presented, and notice was given of many questions to put to the government touching foreign policy.

Mr. Gladstone made an explanation of the reason why France was not represented in the London Conference. He said that the German authorities had promised Favre a pass for himself to attend the London Conference, but he would not send as the representative of France, but the Prussian flag having been violated and when application was renewed by Favre to the military authorities the bombardment had begun and Favre decided to leave Paris.

Mr. Baxter, Secretary of the Admiralty, in answer to a question as to the condition of Paris, said the Government had been able to spare 2,500 tons of food for the Parisians, and 1,000 tons more were ready for shipment.

Mr. Cochran reviewed the foreign relations of the country and demanded a Ministerial statement relative to the condition of affairs as regards Russia, Prussia and France. There was subsequently a brief debate on business of a local nature, after which the House adjourned.

Consular Reappointments.

The following consular reappointments appeared in the London *Gazette* to-day: E. M. Archibald, New York; C. C. K. Kartright, Philadelphia; H. J. Murray, Portland; Henderson, Boston; G. L. Booker, San Francisco; D. Donahoe, New Orleans, and H. T. A. Ralmis, Baltimore.

The Elections in Spain.

LONDON, February 12.—The Madrid *Imparcialist* says that in the elections for the Cortes in the Provinces, only six Oppositionists have been successful.

The Enrolment of Papal Troops.

FLORENCE, February 11.—In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, to-day, in some remarks in reply to a question, said the rumors which obtained currency of the enrolment of troops by Papal authority were, at least, of a doubtful character. The Papal Legions in the

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

THERE is an impression in Washington that the English part of the Alabama commission is the ablest, and that the only men on our side able to cope with them is General SCHENCK. It is said that Mr. SEWARD does not entertain any flattering hopes as to the immediate success of the commission.

In their defeat by the Germans the French may find a grain of comfort in the fact that the Germans have adopted the French system of weights and measures. The new system came into use with the beginning of 1871, and is really a very important event. Its adoption is a triumph of French science and ingenuity.

We learn from Harrisburg that the bill for a Bureau of Insurance now pending in the Senate, will encounter the sharpest opposition. Combinations are now being formed against it, and it is being carefully studied with a view to attacking it whenever a chance to weaken it may be offered. The agents of the foreign companies are at the bottom of this opposition.

In another column will be found a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in which the principle is affirmed that the owners of coal and coal privileges in lands where the surface is held by other parties, must, in the removal of the coal, protect the surface from injury. In other words, that sufficient supports must be left to prevent the surface from sinking or falling into the excavations. The decision was rendered by Chief Justice THOMPSON, in a case tried in this county before Judge HAMPTON, of the District Court. This is a question of great importance in Western Pennsylvania, where such vast tracts of coal have been disposed of to other parties by the owners of the surface. This decision establishes a principle new to the laws of our State.

LIFE is cheap in Clarion county, if we may judge from the verdict of the jury in the case of AUSTIN, who was convicted of involuntary manslaughter and sentenced to an imprisonment of eight months. He caused the death of an inoffending man named WATTERS, by recklessly discharging a pistol into a crowd during a disturbance which had been raised at a foot race. Manslaughter is the killing of a person without malice, either express or implied. It seems to us that a jury should have no difficulty in inferring malice in such a case. They declare, by their verdict, that a man may draw a revolver (which he is prohibited by law from carrying at all) and, in a fit of excitement, discharge it recklessly into a crowd, slaying whom he may chance to hit, without malice! And the Court sanctions the verdict by imposing a penalty of eight months' imprisonment!

THE Secretary of the Navy, as appears from our special dispatches, still entertains hopes that the Tennessee is safe. He denies the statement that she was not fitted for the voyage, and declares that she was every way seaworthy, and able to withstand any storms which she might encounter. Nevertheless, there are the gravest apprehensions for her safety, and every day's delay in hearing from her increases the public anxiety. The Tennessee had on board as members of the expeditionary party the three Commissioners, ex-Senator BENJAMIN F. WADE, Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, and President WHITE, of Cornell University; Captain WADE, private secretary to his father; General STOEL, private secretary to Dr. HOWE; Professor CRANE, private secretary to Professor WHITE; Professor BLAKE, Geologist to the Commission; ALLAN A. BURTON, Secretary to the Commission; H. BRESSLE and C. WRIGHT, botanists, FRED. DOUGLASS, Sr., Assistant Secretary to the Commission; FRED. DOUGLASS, JR., private secretary to Mr. BURTON; two official stenographers, Messrs. JOHN P. FOLEY and R. R. HITT. Besides these were several representatives of the press, among the latter being General H. V. BOYNTON, representative of the New York Associated Press and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Mr. JACOBS, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, G. F. ADAMS, of the New York *World*, HOWER J. RAMSDELL, of the *Tribune*, CHARLES F. HALT, of the *Standard*, C. C. FULTON, of the Baltimore *American*, ARTHUR E. SHEPHERD, of the Washington *Republican*, and the officers and crew of the vessel.

THE New York *World*, speaking of the commission to effect a settlement of the Alabama claims, asserts that if the troublesome questions now pending between the two countries are not adjusted before the next Presidential canvass, the Democracy will "bid high" for the support of what it is pleased to term the "inflammable element." It intimates that the Democracy will have the votes of that element, even though it should come into power pledged to make war upon England. There is reasonable ground to believe that neither the Republican nor the Democratic party will have to bid for the votes of the "war element," and that the grave questions now pending will be amicably settled. We append a few significant sentences from the article referred to:

> The Democratic party will offer no obstruction to the success of this negotiation, nor indulge in any captious criticisms. Nothing that questions between this country and foreign countries involving the national honor, shall be kept out of party politics. If the Administration at Washington, or they are almost certain to be an exciting element in the next Presidential canvass, should attempt what we deprecate as dangerous, perhaps fatal, to the country, we trust the Democratic party will be free from such an issue in the elections; but if, despite the responsibility of power acquired or such appeals, and bound by such pledges and committals as a great demonstration in this city yesterday should enable England to see that we have an inflammable element which owns her no love, and is powerful enough to burn the wadding in the musket of patriotism. That element sees with the Democratic party, and of course we shall not permit the Republicans to draw it away by overbidding us in a heated election.
>
> The fact that we have such an element will compel the Republicans to bid high for its support together; and the consequence will be that whichever party carries the election it will come into power pledged to enforce demands which would put the country at once on the brink of bankruptcy. Unless the question is settled now it will not be settled by judgment, but be delivered over to a conflict of passion kindled to unquenchable ardor by the strife and excitement of political parties. We would fain hope that all men of influence will favor an immediate settlement on fair and reasonable terms; that Mr. Sumner will practice forbearance, and that Butler learn moderation, and Mr. John Quincy Adams suppress, for the honor, his impulse to fly at the throat of well-dressed, well-bred Englishmen. As the British Commissioners are coming here, let us choke down our resentments, the hosts when it becomes to suppose their character for hospitality. Let us be as amiable as we can until we see the outcome of the new negotiation.

PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Every fresh disaster on our railways starts anew the discussion as to how these terrible sacrifices of life can be prevented. It is evident that there must be a radical change in the present system of railway management in order to secure that immunity from accident which is necessary. The breaking of axles and rails, and collisions between trains, are now the most prolific causes of these calamities, and it is the duty of railway managers to bend every energy towards preventing them. In a former article, in referring to the New Hamburg slaughter, we stated that the axle should not have broken, by which was meant that such care and skill should be employed in the making and using of wheels and axles as that they would very seldom if ever break. Railroad men generally are aware that broken axles cannot be guarded against, as they may contain hidden flaws when made, or may "crystallize" by use and snap off at any time in frosty weather. We contend that by skill in the manufacture and vigilance in the use, the liability to accident from this cause can be essentially lessened, just as boiler explosions have been diminished.

In regard to collisions, mechanical skill is overcoming many of the causes which lead to them. The most important of these are the improvements in the appliances for checking or stopping the speed of trains. A few seconds of time, and a few feet saved in distance, are all important in cases of threatened collision, as has been demonstrated by the New Hamburg casualty. The testimony as to the time and opportunity which the engineer had to check up his train, after seeing the danger, is very conflicting. The two most upon the Hudson River Railroad are the Crosset patent, which are operated by pulling the bell cord, and their working depends, first, upon whether the springs are wound up, and secondly whether the attachments are properly made from the cord to the brake on each car. Some of these examined before the inquest spoke of the brakes "not taking hold," and others stated that, at the speed the train was running, it could not have been stopped in less than half a mile. If that be the case, this brake is certainly not the best. The Westinghouse Atmospheric Brake, so familiar to those who travel on the principal railways leading from this city, has the power to bring a train to a stand-still within the distance of four hundred feet. Last week this brake was tested on the Boston and Providence Railway, as we observe by a late Boston paper, in the presence of nearly all the railroad Superintendents of Newengland, and the train, when running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, broke up in fourteen seconds—the length of five and one-half cars—or a little over three hundred feet. We witnessed a similar test of this brake, in 1869, previous to its adoption on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which took place on the eastern slope of the Allegheny mountains, on a down grade of ninety-six feet to the mile, and the train, running at a speed of thirty miles, was stopped in seven car lengths, or about four hundred feet. These tests have been repeated on various railways, with like results, and the consequence has been that the brake is now used on twenty-two roads, three hundred engines, and fifteen hundred cars. Experienced railroad men have no hesitation in giving it as their judgment that, had this brake been in use on the ill-fated train, the collision could have been avoided. A train of seven cars, running at thirty-five miles an hour, would run its length in about ten seconds, so that every second economized in the application of the brake would save over thirty feet. The New Hamburg disaster presents a memorable illustration of the importance of a few seconds of time in such a crisis. Instances are not wanting in which the air brake has prevented serious collisions.

The traveling public have but little interest in the means employed for their safety, and seldom take the trouble to investigate or compare the advantages which one appliance may have over another. It is perhaps to their disadvantage that they do not. But they have a right to expect and demand that railway managers, to whom their lives are committed, shall examine the merits or demerits of every invention calculated to lessen the dangers which beset them, as well as to increase their comfort and convenience. And where a really meritorious appliance has been invented, it should be promptly adopted, no matter at what cost, and without regard to how it may interfere with the private interests of others. The safety of the public should be the paramount consideration. No road can long maintain itself in confidence, if it neglects to keep up with the spirit of the age in adopting every means of security which mechanical skill can devise. Not only should all improvements be applied as soon as practically tested and approved, but premiums should be offered for the best methods of preventing what were are too generally regarded as unavoidable accidents." We believe the day will come when the breaking of wheels, and axles, and rails, will seldom occur, and when collisions will be rare. To hasten that time should be the aim of all our railway companies.

In the French National Assembly, it is now certain, the supporters of monarchy will outnumber the Republicans by a great majority. Few will be surprised at this result of the election, as it has been fully expected by all who have paid serious attention to the state of opinion or prejudice in France. In the knowledge of the real feelings of their countrymen, the Government of Defence refused to afford them an opportunity of rejecting the Republic beforehand, hoping that they would be won over to it when invested with the glory of triumph in the war. If allowed freely to deliberate and decide upon the future government of the country, the Constituent Assembly may be expected to choose a King. Of the three royal lines, Legitimist, Orleanist and Bonapartist, from which the Assembly may make a selection, the first is not likely to have many supporters, and the contest for a selection will probably be between the Orleanists and those who favor a restoration of the Empire, either in the person of LOUIS NAPOLEON, or in the person of his son, with the late Empress as regent. The popularity of M. THIERS as shown in his election to the Assembly by so many constituencies with overwhelming majorities, may be considered as evidence of the prevalence of Orleanist sentiment. Then, it is certain that the conduct of the Orleanist Princes during the war has procured them much favor. They have even gained by the persecution of Gambetta and the Republican leaders. In reference to the prospect or chances of the Bonaparte dynasty it is hard for a foreigner to judge. Looking at the naked facts of the situation and assuming the French to be like the rest of mankind, a restoration would seem simply impossible. According to the latest dispatches, the Emperor himself, after long confidently expecting the reinstatement of his dynasty, is at length despondent. His hopes have been destroyed by the course of recent events in France and by the revelation of public sentiment in the elections. A short time ago, M. ERNEST DAUDET, a well known author, addressed a letter to the Empress's former minister, M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, which he discusses the hypothesis of a BONAPARTIST restoration. The statements and allegations of the letter were intended to discourage the hopes of the exile and seem already confirmed by the facts which have had so depressing an effect at Wilhelmshohe. M. DAUDET admits the possibility that France, crushed, conquered, disorganized, ruined, utterly unable to resist any longer, and finding among neither Republicans nor Orleanists nor Legitimists a government willing to adhere to her defeat and sanction her shame, may be compelled to accept a constitution from the hand of the conqueror whose yoke she had thrown off. He is, however, sure that on recovering a portion of her strength, her first act would be to throw off the BONAPARTES. The first care of France would be to vindicate its manliness and dignity by repudiating a race which has three times deceived its confidence and brought upon it innumerable calamities. He says that the inhabitants of the town regard the Emperor with mingled hatred and contempt, and that the soldiers are just as little to be depended upon. The peasantry and rural population in general upon whom the Emperor relies—for whom he did so much while in power—are easily ungrateful, and their heart does not reason where their interests are concerned. Nearly thirty departments having been invaded, ravaged, burnt, and by the invaders, more than a third of the French peasantry pursue the BONAPARTES with curses and execrations. As for the others, the peasantry of the South, the Emperor is told that he well knows that *they* had ceased to love the Empire before the time of calamity. The restoration would be followed by civil war. "The Empire and liberty are two things which the hatred of the nation for the former must render forever impossible." With liberty the empire could not stand for a day. In conclusion the Emperor is told that he is condemned, forever condemned, and that every truly French soul will turn away from him. "For the happiness of France, for the establishment of your dynasty you can do nothing. Return to the island from which you have issued; veil your face, seek the shade and desire to be forgotten."

In connection with this subject of the future government of France, it is interesting to know that the opinion of the Legitimists are reported to be very lively just now. The residence of the Count de CHAMBORAN, at Frohsdorf, is thronged with visitors, and twice every day couriers arrive with dispatches from the agents of the party in France.

MR. TWEED now has a bill pending in the Legislature which is a step to put the entire matter of an municipal taxation for New York in the hands of four of the leaders of Tammany, with the single restriction of limiting their taxation to two per cent. of the property valuation. It makes no difference to Tammany that this is a measure for taxation without representation. But the general public, even outside of New York, has a deep interest in this scheme, because it has that anti-Democratic purpose, and is such a bad example for the politicians of other cities. We find the *Ledger* giving warning that half a dozen men, pretending to be leaders of both parties, are about to introduce a bill into the Pennsylvania Legislature to vest control of about all the public works of Philadelphia in a commission, which happens to be those same men. This measure is not brought forward in answer to any popular demand, but because certain interests want to get control of Philadelphia, as Tweed and his "pals" now have New York city under their heels. Tammany's bad example is followed quicker even than we expected. The special dispatch from Philadelphia in this paper will be read with interest in this connection.

THE improvement in the condition of affairs at the South is strongly exhibited in the determination of the people of Vicksburg and Memphis to erect those peculiarly Northwestern institutions, steam elevators. Memphis has already built an elevator and Vicksburg is to have one completed within ninety days, at a cost of $70,000. It will be arranged for the transfer of both grain and miscellaneous freight, and is designed to enable the river interests to compete with railroad lines for the carriage to points of destination of produce destined for the interior South.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, reports that, of the 75,000 Indians in the bounds of his diocese, 15,000 attend religious services. He thinks the effort for their civilization has been a grand success.

The lumber trade of Canada has been extended beyond prudent limits, and the directors of the Bank of Toronto have issued a circular, announcing that it would be for the interests of all parties engaged in it to curtail their operations. The valuable forests covering ingtal, an amount of money interests, it banks the second. If the immediate environs and adjoining cities and towns were annexed, Boston would stand the third in population, New York with 1,800,000 people, and Philadelphia with nearly 700,000 souls exceeding it.

The Austrian Government has kept close watch to prevent the shipment of any arms to France, and confiscated over a one hundred thousand guns of the Snake would save over thirty feet. The New Hamburg disaster presents a memorable illustration of the importance of a few seconds of time in such a crisis. Instances are not wanting in which the air brake has prevented serious collisions.

Since Charlemagne there have lived fifty-one German Emperors, till the Empire was dissolved by Napoleon in 1806. Their portraits have been all hung in a frieze in the Kaisersaal, or Emperor's hall, in Roemer Palace in Frankfort. All niches but one are full, so that there is room for but one more portrait, that of William of Prussia, an evil omen which seems to signify that the new line of German Emperors will not be very extensive.

A junk warehouse, at 11 Camden street, Baltimore, which has just burned, was the "slave pen" of the city in the days of the "peculiar institution." In its mass of rubbish was the identical rack taken from the bow of the celebrated rebel craft Merrimac.

When the Idaho Legislature was considering the woman suffrage bill, a large number of ladies were in attendance. During the debate one member tried to get the floor while another was speaking, when the latter seized an ink-stand and shied it at his interrupter, spattering the ink all over the good clothes. A corresponding number of gentlemen up there are that, "if M—— had been a fighting man, h—ll would have popped, and more than one man would have been killed." The ladies left about that time.

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Indianapolis has forty wholesale liquor stores that sell $5,000,000 per year; three breweries located establishments, employing nine hundred persons, at an estimated cost of $600,000 per annum. The entire educational work of the city costs but $100,000 per year.

In Chicago, Mo., is to have an iron rolling mill of 25,000 to 30,000 tons capacity, to employ 1,000 men and 800 workmen, and to cost, when completed and in full running order, $600,000. To secure it the citizens voted a subscription of 200,000 and the land for a site.

PERSONAL.

So decidedly is the character of that protected Russian Count Mirkiewicz who wants Miss Caroline Lesley of Amherst, with her fortune, that she has coincided so far as to say, if he will go to return to Europe and undertake to prove his protestations, and to show he is more worthy of her than he is supposed to be.

In 1869, the net profits to Victor Hugo on his works were $20,000, nearly all of which, however, it is said, was expended, in his enabling his sons to establish in Paris the paper *Rappel*, a newspaper which has obtained considerable notoriety for its course in regard to Napoleon and the government.

The eccentric, Agnes, Archbishop, who died recently in Stuttgardt, Wurtemberg, had been married to the celebrated author of the Life of Jesus, Dr. D. F. Strauss, but was separated from him on account of his extreme singleness.

A vassal of the late Emperor Theodore has conquered all of Abyssinia and assumed the Imperial title. He calls himself Negus. He has threatened to banish all European from his dominions, and to put the foreign inhabitants of the capital, Adowa, have fled to the coast. Another British-Abyssinian war is imminent.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Schieler, of San Francisco, having accepted a call to Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will enter upon his duties within a month.

The Holland Testimonial amounts to over $18,000, being an average of $10 from each person who paid one penny of the theatres giving benefits. How great the gift really is appears from the fact that the average pay per week of the theatrical profession and the supernumerary class of New York is probably not more than $10. In the two months in which the benefits were given through the grades of performers in the stage, being the season, ranked the least, for hours, &c. Many of these are crippled, when put in the hospital, they found the accounts. They are a hard-worked class, and an ever-worked class.

In respect to Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' recent novel, "The Silent Partner," it may be interesting to her many admirers to learn that one belief is about to become a partner—and silent, or, we hope, in a financial sense, of which the other member is a young clergyman.

Dr. W. H. Lord has been congregational pastor at Montpelier, Vt., for twenty-four years, and now has eleven salary, would be not proceeding if some complimentary offered by the Center Church, of Hartford, Conn.

When the Franco-German war is ended George Augustus Sala will make the trip of America, writing it up for the London *Telegraph*.

Theodore Wood publishes in his reminiscences that he visited Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, after the nomination in June, and remarked to him that he could be made Cool Johnson, of Maryland, secretary of the Navy, and that Mr. Lincoln partly promised to do so, but, the fact, Mr. Welles saved him the story told a recital but by showing that Welles was in Washington in April, 1861, nearly a year before Wood visited that Lincoln promised Johnson the office of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Wood now remembers that it was Henry Winter Davis he recommended.

His continued ill health will prevent Senator Morrill, of Maine, from reaching Washington at this session of Congress.

When Fechter played "Hamlet" on Wednesday night in Washington, great exertions were made to get the house by a private distribution of complimentary tickets.

Vice President Colfax says that his celebrated lecture "Across the Continent," for which he has received over ten thousand dollars, was prepared in less than two days.

The *Milwaukee Sentinel*, speaking of a lecture lately delivered there, wants to know if there was "a single person of either sex, with a thimble full of brains, who was not utterly disgusted with silliness of which the lecturer was guilty in the course of the production of the lecture. It was neither an argument, nor a statement of facts, nor a logical deduction, nor anything else compact and consistent, but a shallow jumble of words and ideas, without rhetorical or any other merit." The lecture was Olive Logan's "Bright Side."

The startling effect of quinine upon some persons is well known, but the following instance of it is the somewhat uncertain item that William C. Bryant's finest efforts have been produced under the influence of quinine. He has become quite dear from an inordinate use of this drug.

There is talk in New Jersey of putting up General Kilpatrick for Governor, and he stands a good chance for being nominated.

Count Von Moltke is said to be engaged to a beautiful and wealthy German young lady of the highest nobility. The wedding, it is reported, will take place immediately after the return of the old hero from France.

Pauline Lucca has recovered from her recent illness, and her voice is better than ever. She is now negotiating with a prominent American impresario, for a starring tour through the United States next winter.

WHAT is justice? Are our laws and courts but cunningly devised machinery to aid the plans of conspirators, who may plot against an innocent man? Such were the questions we asked, although we knew that in the main they must have a negative answer, whenever a case is heard of similar to that which was revealed in the Tombs prison on Tuesday morning. Some time ago a man by the name of was arrested in New York on the charge of having swindled a Mr. George Bannon, of Belfast, Me., out of about $2,000 in Belfast city bonds, and in money. He was tried, and on the testimony of Andrew G. Hayes, the Mayor of Belfast, George W. Buckman, of the same city, and Monroe Young, of Ellsworth, Me., was convicted. Mr. SICKLES was in the Tombs awaiting sentence, and on Tuesday midnight the guards discovered that he had hung himself. He left a note, in which he said:

> "I say, now, as I hope soon to be before my God, that there was not one word of truth in the evidence, so help me Almighty God. They will get their reward, and on their hands rests the blood of an innocent man."

On the margin of a fragment of a daily newspaper was written the following:

> "I meant to have added in the body of the note that I would not suffer the disgrace of the State's Prison for a crime I was innocent of."

Mr. SICKLES was fifty-five years old. He was a member in good standing and of some prominence in the Masonic fraternity, and his brother Masons will see that the remains have a decent interment. Many of the fraternity called daily at the Tombs to see him during his incarceration. His friends have no doubt of the innocence of the unfortunate man, and are firm in the belief that he was the victim of the most foul conspiracy to screen certain parties in Belfast. What suggestions does this case present to us, the possibilities for injustice in the administration of justice.

IT is deemed likely among the officials of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that under the resolutions of Congress to place three vessels at the disposal of the Committees of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, that sailing vessels will be selected, since by reason of their great storage capacity and their economy in sailing, they are better adapted for the purpose proposed than steamers, which are costly and can carry but small cars, ons. The store-ship *Supply*, 547 tons, which can carry about 1,000 barrels; the store-ship *Isley*, 691 tons, with capacity for about 4,000 barrels; and the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, 13 guns, 787 tons, which, without her armament, can store 1,800 or 2,000 barrels, are suitable vessels for the charitable mission, and can be made ready for sea in two weeks if necessary, and with ordinary dispatch can land their cargoes in France by the 1st day of April. They will require small crews and will prove more economical than any vessels in the service. Can it be that any city in the country will not be represented in these charitable to the suffering people of France? There is no interference with rights of belligerents here, it is simply fulfilling our duty to humanity.

SUPERINTENDENT J. M. FORCEY, of the Hudson River Railroad, is out with a card in regard to the newspaper charges that he neglected to have the missing at New Hamburg properly sought and rescued for. He says that before daylight on Tuesday he learned how many sleeping car passengers were missing, and at once placed with a Poughkeepsie undertaker all the men he could find to go to the locality. The railroad bosses were kept at this work until five P. M., and work was not begun upon the bridge until it was certain that every body missing from the car had been recovered.

HAS COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON ceased to hope for the repeal of the income tax at this session of Congress, that he has given orders for the printing of the income blanks? The appreciations are to be made during March.

IRON FROM PITTSBURGH TO CHICAGO.

Does the Pennsylvania Railroad Intend to Purchase Its Lease of the Fort Wayne? Will the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Get It?

(From the Baltimore Bulletin of Saturday.)

A brief dispatch is made to us to-day by a lady stating that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was organizing to construct a line from Deerfield to Dayton, O., thus securing another through connection with Chicago. This matter is of some importance and interest to Baltimore. It is the direct and immediate front of the enterprise set on foot by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the construction of a new direct line from Pittsburgh to Chicago. It is necessary to understand the situation.

There is already a direct line from Pittsburgh to Chicago, called the "Fort Wayne." The stock of the was watered 60 per cent., and then leased to the Pennsylvania Central, who pay an annual rental based upon the watered stock. That is to say, the Pennsylvania Central pays for the use of the Fort Wayne, sixty per cent. more than the interest on its actual cost. When the new line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Pittsburgh to Chicago shall be completed, it will be in direct competition with the Fort Wayne. As the latter pays only $100 of net profit, where the Fort Wayne must be made to earn $160. It is obvious that the Fort Wayne line at latter could not possibly bear up. But the Pennsylvania Central Road has guaranteed the Fort Wayne dividings for the full term of its lease. If it adheres to that, or William of Prussia, an evil omen which seems to signify that the new line of German Emperors will not be very extensive.

Ridiculous as it will repudiate the lease. It must do so. This course may not appear quite honest, but it would be the best way to get out of the scrape. The secret of the matter is that the Pennsylvania Central desires to be independent; should possess some other connection with the West; and it is with a view to securing this independence and connection that the new link is to be wielded, of which our dispatches speak.

Making down Southeast from Chicago, it the road called the Indiana Central, sending off branches eastwardly into Ohio, and also controlled by the Pennsylvania Central. It is with one of these branches that the new line is to be connected. And thus the Pennsylvania road will possess a second through connection with Chicago, and one that will be quite independent of the Fort Wayne. It is true that it is a very roundabout route, but also a much hundred miles longer than the Fort Wayne or the Baltimore and Ohio line. But the Fort Wayne is imminent business; but it can be made sufficiently to serve a temporary purpose, pending the arrangements with the Fort Wayne road are perfecting.

To one who has been watching the development of the railroad situation, the last move is quite interesting. It is a very pretty game as it stands, and all the principal players in it are known. Nobody knows where to bet—these railroad operators. It is to be thought, and of the end of moves yet on the board. The Baltimore and Ohio wants to secure the Fort Wayne. This would be a famous stroke. But the Fort Wayne does not feel so sure. Its masterly players at their move on the other side. It is an object, once get the Baltimore and Ohio line and then there is no knowing into whose hands it will not pass, nor how the new hands will play it. The proposed new connection from Baltimore to New York is likely to be partly constructed at least, and it is the impression that it will be completed. Then the Baltimore and Ohio Company's hand, which may be played in the Fort Wayne game.

The cards may we know definitely, so far, is that the new line from Pittsburgh to Chicago has stirred up the Pennsylvania Central to make sure of its Philadelphia connections through the west. The Baltimore and Ohio is in earnest, as the purchase of the first magnitude—of the new line to the Wheeling and of the Ohio and Mississippi road, a short part of it, and puts it in new and close connection with the west. The Pennsylvania will be promoted, but none in a degree equal to that of Baltimore. It is about to become really true, at last, that a Baltimore share in the trade which has been grasped by Baltimore, when she shall awake to a sense of her own opportunity, of the means and methods necessary to improve it.

A DEAF MUTE CELEBRATION.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Thursday says: Yesterday was a day of rejoicing and great interest with the inmates of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, corner of Broad and Pine streets, the occasion being the centennial anniversary of the Institution. The day was celebrated there with a special service at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at twelve o'clock. It was conducted by Dr. Suter, of the Girard Orphan Asylum, Dr. Gallaudet, of New York, and Dr. Bulkley, of the Episcopal church. The order of morning prayer was recited audibly by Dr. Clerc, and was interpreted into the deaf mute language by Dr. Gallaudet. In place of the sermon a address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Barker, which was also interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet. After the services, the anniversary took place in Dr. Clerc's house, 1826 Broad street. T. Jefferson Process presiding. A large audience completely filled the parlors.

An interesting oration was made by John Carlin, Esq., of New York, one of the graduates of the institution, and the rapidity with which his fingers moved understood by the sign language was truly remarkable.

His remarks were interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet, and embraced interesting reminiscences and statistics of the institution since its organization in 1820, in which it was founded by David G. Seixas, a Jew, who was then living in this city, and who died on Market street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and organized the only school for deaf mutes in his own house. The speaker was the youngest of the pupils.

He paid a glowing tribute of respect to the memory of A. R. Hutton, for forty-four years president of the institution, and to the memory of the late Dr. Robert T. Evans and Albert Newsam, both of the excellent teaching staff. He referred to the gentlemanly officers of the Pennsylvania Institution, the present board of managers, and the list of prominent citizens being chosen for its management. He suggested that things would be better if the same care were exercised in the selection of managers as was thought if members were elected to such positions as would be for the good of the institution. He spoke of the success and progress of the Pennsylvania Institution in all its branches, and paid a tribute to the competency and efficiency of Mr. Foster, the successor of Mr. Hutton, characterizing the asylum as a "comely mansion," and hoped that a larger and better one would soon be erected in the rural districts of Pennsylvania, which was strongly advocated, as was also a longer term of instruction. The speaker learned with pleasure that the directors, on Tuesday last, had agreed to add a fifth column two years' term, and hoped that the present board of managers would see that the addition would long continue.

Several addresses were then made in the sign language by Professor Fyall, of the institution, Rev. Mr. White, pastor of the church; Mr. Stanford, of the deaf and dumb, Dr. Gallaudet, the latter also officiating in the benediction, with which the afternoon exercises terminated.

In the evening a fine supper was partaken of at the institution, which nearly three hundred sat down. T. Jefferson Process presided, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all participating. We have already published in Pennsylvania this day in one, and this fact was yesterday fully demonstrated.

A RAILWAY SIGNAL SYSTEM.

They Manage These Things Better in France and Germany.

(From the New York Times of Friday.)

One of the evening papers says, with an entire disregard of fact, that "no human foresight" could have guarded against the late railway disaster in France; it is the simple truth to affirm that no such "accident" could have happened. Axles may break, and car wheels give way, but collisions never take place. A single train is safe, for reason of some untoward event whose nature may be of the nearly inscrutable sort; but the horrors of the scene and its results are not to be traced to the destruction of other on-coming trains. The process of preventing is one of almost primitive simplicity. A signal system, of easy arrangement, but of consummate perfection, is in operation on every mile of the track, by day and night. Men are permanently stationed along the entire road at short distances, having duties to perform which, in the course of ground to cultivate. It is their business to know of the train which each other. During the day, their signal is flags; during the night, lights. And at night perform the same service by means of colored lights. A single failure to work, by reason of some unforeseen difficulty, the train or breaks, but in no degree equal to the disaster at Versailles. It is about to become really true, at last, that a traveler's share in the trade which has been grasped by Baltimore, when she shall awake to a sense of her opportunity, of the means and methods necessary to improve it.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Thursday says: Yesterday was a day of rejoicing and great interest with the inmates of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, corner of Broad and Pine streets, the occasion being the centennial anniversary of the Institution. The day was celebrated there with a special service at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at twelve o'clock. It was conducted by Dr. Suter, of the Girard Orphan Asylum, Dr. Gallaudet, of New York, and Dr. Bulkley, of the Episcopal church. The order of morning prayer was recited audibly by Dr. Clerc, and was interpreted into the deaf mute language by Dr. Gallaudet. In place of the sermon a address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Barker, which was also interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet. After the services, the anniversary took place in Dr. Clerc's house, 1826 Broad street, T. Jefferson Process presiding. A large audience completely filled the parlors.

An interesting oration was made by John Carlin, Esq., of New York, one of the graduates of the institution, and the rapidity with which his fingers moved understood by the sign language was truly remarkable.

His remarks were interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet, and embraced interesting reminiscences and statistics of the institution since its organization in 1820, in which it was founded by David G. Seixas, a Jew, who was then living in this city, and who died on Market street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and organized the only school for deaf mutes in his own house. The speaker was the youngest of the pupils.

He paid a glowing tribute of respect to the memory of A. R. Hutton, for forty-four years president of the institution, and to the memory of the late Dr. Robert T. Evans and Albert Newsam, both of the excellent teaching staff. He referred to the gentlemanly officers of the Pennsylvania Institution, the present board of managers, and the list of prominent citizens being chosen for its management. He suggested that things would be better if the same care were exercised in the selection of managers as was thought if members were elected to such positions as would be for the good of the institution. He spoke of the success and progress of the Pennsylvania Institution in all its branches, and paid a tribute to the competency and efficiency of Mr. Foster, the successor of Mr. Hutton, characterizing the asylum as a "comely mansion," and hoped that a larger and better one would soon be erected in the rural districts of Pennsylvania, which was strongly advocated, as was also a longer term of instruction. The speaker learned with pleasure that the directors, on Tuesday last, had agreed to add a fifth column two years' term, and hoped that the present board of managers would see that the addition would long continue.

Several addresses were then made in the sign language by Professor Fyall, of the institution, Rev. Mr. White, pastor of the church; Mr. Stanford, of the deaf and dumb, Dr. Gallaudet, the latter also officiating in the benediction, with which the afternoon exercises terminated.

In the evening a fine supper was partaken of at the institution, which nearly three hundred sat down. T. Jefferson Process presided, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all participating. We have already published in Pennsylvania this day in one, and this fact was yesterday fully demonstrated.

LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced.

KID GLOVES

For Sale at a Great Reduction in Price,

BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

JUST OPENED

IN

Wholesale Stores

OF

Joseph Horne & Co.

FULL LINES

COTTON AND MERINO HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
CROCHET EDGES,
RUFFLINGS, LACES,
LACE COLLARS, AND
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
CORSETS,
SUSPENDERS,
GENT'S NECK WEAR,
BUTTONS OF ALL KINDS,
BRAIDS, TAPES, COMBS,
UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' SCARFS AND
SQUARE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &C.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

77 and 79 Market St

STANDARD

SHEETINGS,

REDUCED TO

12 Cents per Yard,

STANDARD

PRINTS,

10 1-2 Cents per Yard.

The Lowest Prices

FOR NINE YEARS.

M'Elroy & Dickson,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

54

WOOD STREET.

Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

TO BE FOUND AT

James Caldwell's,

ALLEGHENY.

Pequot and Utica Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
All the Best Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Barnsly Damask Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towels and Napkins—a complete assortment.
New Styles of Cochece Prints.
English Satin and French Ginghams.
Fall and Winter Dress Goods, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Special Drive in One of Fancy Dress Silks, at $1 00 per yard.

☞ Having secured the Agency for CHENEY BROTHERS' AMERICAN SILKS, we are prepared to supply Dealers at Manufacturers LOWEST PRICE, either by the Piece or Package.
As these Goods are guaranteed all Silk and not to fade or crack from wear, for Suits, they are superior to any other Silk in market at the price.

JAMES CALDWELL,

118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP—I HAVE ASSOCIATED with me in the Steamship and Advertising Agency,

P. M. CUSHING,

Under the firm name of BINGHAM & CUSHING, at the old stand of Wm. Bingham, Jr., No. 143 Smithfield street.

WILLIAM BINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1871.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, known as BECKER & DINGELDEIN, is dissolved this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding debts and collections of the late firm will be settled by Mr. DINGELDEIN, who will continue the business at the old stand.

JOHN BECKER.
WILLIAM DINGELDEIN.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIPS HERETOFORE existing between ALEX. M. BYERS, JOSEPH FLEMING, ALEX. NIMICK, and WM. K. NIMICK, under the firms of FLEMING & CO., and BYERS & CO., are this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALEX. M. BYERS will use the names of the firms in settlements.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

INGLESIDE SEMINARY,

1,532 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.,

MRS. GERTRUDE J. CARY, Principal. The THIRTY FOURTH SESSION of this English and French Boarding and Day Classes reformed in January. Circulars sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

At Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).

Session Reopens Wednesday, January 4th.

The Buildings have been erected and Furnished complete at a cost of OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Very Thorough Instruction is given in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Courses.
Two Graduates of the United States Military Academy preside over their respective Depart

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

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AND

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WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY, February 11, 1871.

In local monetary affairs the condition of the market is more favorable to the borrowing class. The banks are loaning pretty liberally, and all staunch customers can get their notes and drafts discounted without any apparent trouble.

The money markets along the eastern seaboard appear to be in a very healthy condition. The suspension of all important differences, including the Alabama claims, between this country and Great Britain, to a joint commission, although not received a financial circle as a certain solution of the questions at issue, is nevertheless welcomed as a wellinvited step in the direction of amicable settlement. It certainly relieves, for the present at least, embarrassments as to the future of the various branches of what has heretofore been threatening and disturbing element. As the immediate effect of the announcement of the appointment of the joint commission, although not received in financial circles as a certain solution of the questions at issue, is nevertheless welcomed as a well-invited step in the direction of amicable settlement. It certainly relieves, for the present at least, embarrassments as to the future of the various branches of what has heretofore been threatening and disturbing element. As the immediate effect of the announcement of the appointment of the joint commission, which is reflected in the activity of all classes of securities, has been a decided improvement in Government bonds. The latter are also strengthened by the declared purpose of the government transformation of the five-twenties into the new four, four and a half and five per cent. loans, the interest on which will be promptly remitted, that the Treasury influence will naturally be thrown in favor of popularizing the gold premium of advancing the currency quotations of bonds.

The Evening Star says: The various Money balances employed in Wall Street and Stock Exchange dealings, vary in amount, naturally seek the very best rate of interest, in proportion to the security, and are ever moving or immediately safe as Government bonds, the effect is first seen in the active money centres—the large deposits of coin, and the currency deposits. The last named note up to 112½, of accounts thereof, and the coin balances up to nearly 9 per cent. Bonds sold as high as 109¾, and there are scarce any for sale. The stock market also is there is unwillingness to be short interest to the amount of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 of borrowed stocks. The purchases of bonds are not here to close up these contracts, though these might possibly be brought home from Europe to secure profit, if time were given for the operation. We hear of no attempt to "corner" stocks, but there is unwillingness to be short interest to the amount of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 of borrowed stocks. The purchases of bonds are not here to close up these contracts, though these might possibly be brought home from Europe to secure profit, if time were given for the operation. We hear of no attempt to "corner"

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along quietly, without few, if any, changes worthy of mention. And such will, doubtless, be the case for some time to come. Business men, as a rule, are not disposed to take any large trade for the season. As we have stated on previous occasions the stocks of Pittsburgh manufactured articles and imported goods and wares are large, and have been selected and manufactured with a view to meet the wants not only of the immediate home trade, but those of country dealers. Pittsburgh is fast becoming a commercial center, and as long as leading houses are content with reasonable profits, and sell on accommodating terms, they will draw to the city a still larger share of the trade that has hitherto passed by the city and found its way east. We have nothing to note in prices. Flour and grain are arriving free, in Groceries continue active. Bacon and provisions are in good demand and firm. The local market is well supplied with all articles pertaining to the season.

Below are the wholesale prices us can other-wise ascertain:

ASHES—The current prices were $6 00@6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. choice selected $7 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—The supply of prime is in fair supply. Sales sorts sell, common, 45 per bush; 2½c; refined, 3c per pound; English; potash, 7½c@8c; pearls, 9c@10c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied. We note sales in kegs, buckets at $20 50 ₱ doz; ₱ gallon 40@50c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 50 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 8@9c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The supply of choice is fully up to the demand. Strictly prime lots bring 30@32c; choice 28@30c; common to medium 20@25c.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10@c ₱ lb.

BEANS AND PEAS—The supply is fully up to the demand. Strictly prime lots bring 2@2 25; choice 1 90@2 00; common to medium 1 75@1 85.

BAGGING—Market is well supplied; sales at 90 cents ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $7 50@10 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATES—Lemon, Pennsylvania $2 00@4 50; Philadelphia $6 75.

CANDLES—Sales standard brands at 22@23c by car load. Supply ample.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel. Plaster hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; moulds at 12½c; star, full weight, one pound to the pound, 18c; star, short weight, 16c.

CRACKERS—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The different quotations are:

Sales per barrel, the latter for Sackett's Belle berries, 6¼c. The supply in the market was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We note sales of Eastern at 6@6½c; Western at 6@6½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales are made at the following figures: Quarters 9@9½c; Evaporated apples, 9@9½c; Dried apples plenty and dull at 5c for bright, and 3c for dark; Peaches, halves, 11@12c; Peaches, quarters, 9@9½c; Cherries, pitted do, 18@20c.

EGGS—Are more plentiful, and prices lower; fresh sell at 30@32c ₱ dozen, packing stock 25c.

FEATHERS—Sales of prime Western at 60@62½c; mixed 50@55c; fair to good mixed 45@50c; Western mixed, 40@45c; poor to fair mixed 35@40c; Western mixed, 30@35c; Dressed do, 50@55c; Dressed Live Geese, 60@65c; Live Geese, 50@55c.

FISH—Mackerel—Holdovers in common request; No. 3 shore $6 50@7 00; No. 2 do $8 00@8 50; No. 1 do $9 00@9 50; No. 1 Bay $10 00@11 00; No. 2 do $8 00@8 50; No. 3 do $6 00@6 50. Codfish 5@5½c. Herring, No. 1 $6 50@7 00; No. 2 $5 50@6 00; Scaled 15@16c. Trout $5 00@5 50. Pickerel $4 50@5 00. White fish $5 00@5 50. Salmon $18 00@20 00. Shad $18 00@20 00.

FRUITS—Sales of Messina lemons at $4 50@5 00 ₱ box; Palermo $4 50@5 00; Malaga grapes $6 00@7 00 ₱ keg; Florida oranges $4 00@4 50 ₱ box; Florida lemons $5 00@5 50 ₱ box; Malaga lemons $4 50@5 00 ₱ box; Malaga oranges $4 00@4 50 ₱ box; Messina oranges $4 00@4 50 ₱ box; Palermo oranges $4 00@4 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—The supply of grain further past week have been heavy. Under the increased receipts there was a weak and declining market, and we note sparingly in anticipation of lower rates. We quote Pennsylvania red winter wheat $1 45@1 50; white winter wheat $1 48@1 50; white $1 50@1 55 per bush. Corn—Market steady at 45c@46c for good cats on wharf and store. Oats—Market steady at 35@36c for corn in a jobbing way is worth 48@49c; good mixed 46@47c; yellow 45@46c; ear corn 44@45c; shelled 43@44c; Oats—Market steady at 35@36c for good cats on wharf and store. Rye—Market steady at 70@75c for corn in a jobbing way is worth 80@85c; good mixed 75@80c; yellow 70@75c; ear corn 65@70c; shelled 60@65c; Oats—Market steady at 35@36c for good cats on wharf and store. Barley—Market steady at 70@75c for corn in a jobbing way is worth 80@85c; good mixed 75@80c; yellow 70@75c; ear corn 65@70c; shelled 60@65c; Oats—Market steady at 35@36c for good cats on wharf and store. Barley dull—spring wheats, and stock light. Barley dull—spring wheats, and stock light. Barley dull—spring wheats, and stock light.

GROCERIES—The activity heretofore noticed continues. Sales are made at the following figures:

Coffee—Rio, fair to prime 19@20c; good to choice, 21@22c; Laguayra, common to prime 20@21c; prime to choice 22@23c; Java, mats and ords, 28@30c; Mocha 31@32c; prime to choice 33@34c; Maracaibo 22@23c; Costa Rica 21@22c; Santos

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

National Educational System.

No Hope for Mr. Hoar's Bill—The Grand Carnival to Occupy Two Days—More Talk About the Tennessee—Gen. Banks's Assertions About the Vessel Unfounded, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1871.

IS NO NEWS BAD NEWS?

No news has yet been received respecting the Tennessee. The opinion heretofore expressed in official circles that she was hopelessly disabled is confirmed. The President having been interrogated to-day on the subject, said he did not expect to hear from the vessel before to-morrow. The Tennessee will be towed into the capital of San Domingo would not arrive at a telegraph point in the Dutch.

SUCCESS OF OUR NEW LOAN ASSURED.

The Secretary of the Treasury expresses great confidence in the full success of the new loan, and says numerous applications from many financial sources to the same effect.

POSTAL MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA—CHANGES.

John McCrum, resigned; Hugh Williamson, S. Neal, vice John McCrum, resigned; East Charleston, Tioga county—Elias Tipple, vice Dwight S. Stone, resigned; Hindsburg, Bedford county—William H. Engenfelter, vice William D. Hinds, removed; Hinkletown, Evergreen, Bedford county, William Allen, postmaster. Discontinued—Belleview, Liberty county, and Keefer's Store, Berks county.

Salaries of postmasters readjusted—At Upland, is fixed from April 1st at $1,000 per annum; at Fayette, fixed at $1,000 from April 1st; at Hamilton's Station, fixed at $1,000 from April 1st; at Fannettsburg to London, P. R. R. McClenace, contractor; service is discontinued from February 20, 1871; notice is also hereby given that the time has been allowed. Mail messenger service, Wheatland Furnace, J. J. Jones, contractor, from February 14, to June 14. At great Bend Village, H. H. Phillips is appointed postmaster. Salary fixed at $100 per annum from date of beginning, vice Van Sickle.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Explosion on the Judge Wheeler.

Three Lives Lost—Other Persons Seriously Injured—The Vessel Burnt and Sunk and Nearly the Entire Cargo Lost.

VICKSBURG, February 12.—The steamer Judge Wheeler exploded her boiler, burnt and sunk, at 6 this morning, at Bell's Landing, forty-five miles above Vicksburg. Killed—Engineer Bell, Deckhand Thomas Welch, deck sweep, and another unknown. Wounded—Captain Noland, seriously; Charley Storey, carpenter, slightly; C. N. Page, of Little Rock, badly. Very little of the cargo is saved. Mate McCullough remains in charge of the wreck. The Captain and crew will be up on the first boat.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Twelve inches of snow fell at Springfield, Massachusetts, yesterday.

At Lima, Ohio, yesterday, a paper mummified and Mary Quan, while going ~~to~~ broke, a fragment of dropped a glass, and ~~the~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~of~~ which instigated a Sabbath observance ruined by rum.

The loss of the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, in opening their reading room on the Sabbath, was as follows: 4 sermons, 3 song pamphlets, and 1 of several ministers declared in favor of opening the library.

Both Houses of the Kansas Legislature have asked Congress to make pensioners of the sufferers by the Quantrell raid on Lawrence during the war.

The coal operators in St. Clair and Madison counties, Ill., have resolved to pay only four cents per bushel for mining after to-day, and will close their mines until the miners accept those terms.

An editorial in the Havana *Diario* says that the damage caused by the revolution will amount to over two hundred millions of dollars. The Government will sell at auction to-day the cannon and rifles and ammunition which composed the cargo of the Mary Lowell.

The City Council of St. Louis has passed an ordinance providing for the exchange of the Sedalia warehouse property between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chestnut and Market streets, for property east of Sixth street, to be given to the Government for the erection of a Custom House and Post Office. If the exchange is not made within forty days, then the property is to be purchased by the City and conveyed to the Government for not less than five thousand dollars.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

CHICAGO, February 12.—The Supreme Court, in the case of Henderson vs. the Chicago and Alton Railroad, of Illinois, has decided that railway companies cannot be compelled to deliver freight beyond the present terminus of their track, and cannot require a shipper to put his grain in bags, barrels or other packages, since they do in fact hold themselves out as carriers of grain in bulk by acting in that capacity. These decisions, it is said, are in the opinion, the unification of which is that railway company is not bound to deliver to a warehouse of its own selection any grain not especially consigned to any other warehouse on its line. The effect of this would be to destroy the value of grain the right to receive it on the track and remove it within a reasonable time. The opinion of the Court does not touch upon the right of the warehouse man or any other authority to mix the grain with the property of other shippers or consignees.

In the case of Hoadstead vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, in the same Court, the controversy between the Northwestern Company and certain elevator proprietors, by virtue of which the Company agreed to deliver all grain brought to the city over specified lines to such elevators, are declared void, as regards all persons not parties to it. The decision sustains and the so-called regulations of the railway company, requiring shippers of grain to deliver to those elevators, or to put their grain in bags, are treated by the Court with contempt as offensive.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—River fifteen and a half feet and falling. Arrived—Keystone State, Wasonita, Pittsburgh. Departed—Sioux City, Pittsburgh.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Arrived, St. Johns, Hannibal; Silver Bow, Red River; Ben, and North-western, New Orleans; Hamilton, Vicksburg. Departed, Columbia, Arkansas River; Memphis, Memphis; Belle, Leslie, Dan Hannibal; Mary Allen, New Orleans; Katie Putnam, Pittsburgh; Gen. Hannibal, River stationary. Snow fell from midnight to early morning, since which time sleet has fallen.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Arrived—City of Cincinnati, Memphis; Minnie, Cincinnati; Colorado, Vicksburg. River rising slowly; weather cloudy and cool, with about five inches of snow on the ground.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 12.—Past 24: Belle of Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, ice, w. r. 7". Eckert, Memphis to Cairo, r. w. 2". Bowers, Cincinnati to Louisville, r. s. w. 3". Virginia, Louisville to St. Louis, r. w. 3". Friendship, St. L. to Friendship, r. w. 3". Ben Accord, St. Louis and return, r. w. 3". Pink Varble, Arkansas river to Louisville, r. w. 3". Snow fallen twelve inches. Clouds with indications of snow. Mercury 26 degrees.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Weather cloudy and warm. River rising. Up—Alaska, Down—Belle of the Bend, Vicksburg; Ben Franklin, Red River; Fairground, and Armadillo, White River. Departed, day: Up—Judge Torbert, Belle Lee, Tom Jasper. Down—Sunbeam, Red River. River rising. Raining all day.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Arrived—Lorena, Memphis; Burlington, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Red River; Atlantic and Jargon, Cincinnati; Gladiator, Memphis; Grenada, Vicksburg; Imperial, Cincinnati; Glasgow, City of Alton, Charles Bowman, C. E. Church and Hercules. Weather warm; mercury 40 yesterday.

THE ST. LOUIS Board of Trade report says that lake rope has entirely given way to iron. Iron ties are made to some extent in Pittsburgh, not at all in St. Louis; and the bulk comes from England. It requires 40,000,000 pounds of iron to bale a cotton crop of 4,000,000 bales. Here is a chance for an increase of Pittsburgh manufactures in a legitimate direction. Shall it not be said before many years that the bale of the iron cotton bale ties comes from Pittsburgh.

FRANCE.

PARIS WILLING TO SUBMIT.

A Similar Feeling in the North.

Germans Disposed to Relax Their Severity.

Lines Drawn Closer to the City.

PRUSSIA.

Movements of German Troops—Closing In on Paris—A Council of War by the Prominent French Generals—Paris Willing to Submit to the Force of War—On the Spirit of the Assembly Depend the Confidence of Peace.

VERSAILLES, February 3.—The Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Regiments left this morning for the South. Prior to their departure the Germans had drawn closer to Paris.

Cholera entered Paris on Tuesday.

A council of war is to be held by the chief Generals of France.

There is a prevailing feeling within the capital for submission to the fate of war, and Paris is willing to make any sacrifice in preference to the resumption of hostilities.

Accounts from the North indicate the same feeling. The conditions of peace are likely to be relaxed in severity, if the assembly shows a spirit of moderation, dignity of temper and conciliation. The elections are quiet, not the slightest interference being made by the Germans. There is no commotion or excitement. The whole of the Fifth Army Corps have marched to Orleans, and the Eleventh Corps are ordered to follow.

FRANCE.

Republican Majority in the Assembly.

Special to the Tribune.]

PARIS, February 10.—The election returns for this city, so far as at present known, show a large Republican majority.

Full in the Price of Provisions.

PARIS, February 9.—There has been a great fall in the price of provisions. Geo. Chaney has hung up cards in connection with the Gerrards and members of the government here, and has returned to Laval. The theaters will reopen on the 15th inst.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR!

A Story to Show that Napoleon Was Crowded Into It—Significant Removals from the Tuileries.

"Annual Banks" the war correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the result of a fortnight's observation among the Imperialists thrown into Versailles after the fall of Sedan. He believes that some day it will appear that it was not the case that the Emperor began the war and that it was he alone who threw France into her troubles. He says: "The Emperor was one of the worst rulers that ever existed—one of the men least fitted both by his personal character and by his political views to be the Imperial throne of one of the first nations in the world. Just as regards the war he is much more innocent in it than the Imperial courtiers and the populace who filled the streets of Paris on the memorable Tuileries Court, and made the population of Paris what it was four months ago—after twenty years of Imperial rule. But then the truth requires it to be said that the Emperor was not a single piece of wickedness in the case. Mr. Paris appointed as a Commissioner is made as Secretary of State, and he will therefore remain in the State Department until after the Commission adjourns sine die. Mr. Williams will tender his resignation as soon after the first of March, or a few days before the present Congress expires. It is not believed by some of the Commissioners that the slightest delay will bring in among the counter claims to the Alabama claims what is known as the "Confederate debt." Should any such thing be presented, as the United States Commissioners would certainly refuse to consider it, and so report to be embraced among the counter claims.

Pronounced Seaworthy.

The New York *Times* Washington correspondent writes: The wicked rumors regarding the unseaworthiness of the Tennessee are authoritatively contradicted by the highest naval authority here, Admiral Alden, one of the most experienced officers of the navy, who superintended the building of the vessel, authorizes the following statement:

That the Tennessee, formerly the Mohawaka, is one of the staunchest and most seaworthy vessels in the navy. That she was originally built for and made but one cruise since she was launched, which was her first trip, three years ago, when the weather encountered was severe. She has been supplied with one-half the sailing power she now has. She has been thoroughly overhauled during the past year, and strengthened by the addition of a new mainmast, while her sailing power has been doubled, so that she is stronger and better when she went to sea this time than ever before. A third of the weight of her armament has been taken out by relieving her of useless boilers. She has a large coal capacity, and in case of their being flooded, has sailing qualities that will take her always clear of danger. It is not likely that any officer asked to be relieved from going out in her because they mistrusted her seagoing qualities. One engineer officer, who was on the Retribution during the Navy Yard, which he didn't want to leave, made this request, several days before the vessel sailed, and was taken out of her to make room for the commissioners, their attaches and the correspondents.

Republicans Ready.

The Republicans of Indiana are not disposed to let Governor Morton go into the Cabinet, and are sending him strong letters to that effect. They feel that the State during the next two years, which they could not avail themselves of if he was engrossed with official duties at Washington. There is another danger that the Democrats may manage to run the next State election, and the Republicans of Indiana do not propose to allow the movements, and if he resigns the Governorship to call the Legislature together and elect a Senator which will be Hughes or Hendricks in the place of Governor Baker, who provides that the Legislature shall remain in session sixty-one days, but does not say consecutively; and it is the plan to have it adjourn a few days prior to the expiration of the sixty days, and then be able to reassemble for the purpose of choosing Morton's successor, should it become necessary.

England's Army Estimates.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S CHARITIES.

What They Are and What They Cost.

MESSRS. George L. Harrison and G. Dawson Coleman, a committee of the State Board of Public Charities to whom the matter was assigned, yesterday made a report to the Legislature upon the history of the various charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions asking State appropriations. By section 9 of the act creating the board, they are empowered to visit and examine all such, and to withhold appropriations from any institution which refuses or neglects to take their lives. Doyle lodged complaint with Esquire Norgaard, at Minersville, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Myers, of Cass township, for Alderney's arrest. The accused refused to be arrested, and evaded the officer until Monday night.

In the meantime committing reasons upon several of the institutions, and that the entire necessity of providing for the unfortunate classes, and that would justify a consideration of their applications for State aid. The report was prepared under the guidance of the Legislature in passing upon the various applications.

Though very many applications for State aid were filed, the board has practically ordered only sixteen, which are as follows, with the aggregate of appropriation recommended:

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia	$ 21,500
Western Penitentiary	29,350
Eastern Penitentiary	25,000
Pennsylvania House of Refuge	25,650
Western House of Refuge	19,000
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital	70,000
Philadelphia Lunatic Hospital	50,000
Danville Insane Hospital	250,000
Blind Institution, Philadelphia	7,500
Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	23,000
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children	25,000
Northern Home for Friendless Children	25,000
Institution for the Care of Colored Orphans	2,000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	2,000
Home for Destitute Colored Children, Maryland	1,000
Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women	2,500
Total	$ 601,485

It will thus be seen that the Board of Public Charities have been very cautious in recommending large appropriations. They have cut out all the minor charitable institutions, such as the Home for Friendless, the Wilkesbarre Orphan Asylum, the Home for the Friendless, the Association of Pittsburgh, the Schools of Design for Women, and others, which have been liberally endowed heretofore by the State. Our charitable institutions thus cut down fully one-half from the former sums asked for. The board has also refused to recommend applications from other charitable and reformatory institutions, and has refused to ask the Legislature to recommend specific appropriations to any charitable institution not specifically named by name in personal services and pecuniary contributions, but they have felt themselves bound to consider the applications of the former class, and of the more meritorious institutions of the latter class, in any instance to influence them. The appropriations for insane asylums are based upon the fact that the State pays only one-half. Philadelphia. The Board recommends a State "Reformatory," or Home for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, to be located in Philadelphia, and to be supported by the State. The Board recommends the establishment of a State Asylum for Idiots, and that the State of Pennsylvania support its own insane and blind. The Board also recommends that the Legislature provide for the appointment of a State Agent to look after the interests of the Commonwealth in the matter of recovering the body, and up to Wednesday night the Coroner had not found it. The Board also recommends that the Legislature provide for the appointment of a State Agent to look after the interests of the Commonwealth in the matter of recovering the body, and up to Wednesday night the Coroner had not found it. The Board also recommends that the Legislature provide for the appointment of a State Agent to look after the interests of the Commonwealth in the matter of recovering the body, and up to Wednesday night the Coroner had not found it.

OHIO NEWS.

The *Herald* publishes a column of statistics of business of the Cleveland Custom House last year. There were imported 140,028,606 feet of lumber, 847,000 tons of coal, 143,191 barrels of petroleum, 18,696 tons of iron. Among the exports were 206,526 tons of coal, 198,425 barrels of oil, and 31,656 tons of iron. The customs receipts for the year valued at $15,627,349, and the exports $3,620,937.

MR. and MRS. R. K. Paige and their little girl were poisoned from drinking coal oil which they used for supper last night, by the gas which escaped from a coal stove.

A correspondent, writing to the Cleveland *Herald* from Chagrin Falls, says: Mr. Wm. H. Powers, of this place, has a Durham cow that gave from May 1st to January 31, 1871, 8,562 pounds of milk, an average of over forty-one pounds of milk a day. She now gives eighteen pounds a day. She has had only four calves. During the best part of the season she has given from twenty-five to thirty pounds of her milk. In June she averaged forty-nine pounds of milk a day. From other facts reported to our informant, this cow's milk would have been worth for 87 cents a week, after deducting for paying the manufacturer for his trouble and expenses.

The Editorial Convention will be held at Akron on the 21st of February.

Ohio had two representatives in the class of colored men graduate from the law department of Howard University, recently, viz: John H. Cook, Oberlin, and John W. Cromwell, Cincinnati.

Henry King, of Lake county, owns a cow, whose milk for seven days yielded fifteen pounds and seven and one-half ounces of butter.

On Saturday night fifteen cars loaded with silk and tea, direct from California, passed Eastward, over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Ohio grape crop says: Apples are rotting so fast in some parts of the rural districts that the farmers are feeding their cattle upon them.

Northumberland is about to build a public school house at a cost of $100,000.

The Danville *American* of February 3d says: On Saturday evening a desperate character called at the residence of Mr. Isaac Ammerman, ordered a supper and then demanded a night's lodging. This was refused him, the villain drew a revolver to enforce his demands. The lady, with remarkable presence of mind, apparently complied, and in so doing slipped the chain from a savage bull dog at the back door. The dog did not spend the intruder, for the latter had time to shoot, and seized him with a yell and the force of a fiend, hurled him to the floor, and there they had it. Rolling through the entire house, and into the street, until the scoundrel was released from the dog. Both were bleeding freely, the dog most, and no doubt rose that that terrible encounter, fully satisfied with the kind of supper he got, through the heroism of a brave girl and the fangs of a savage bull dog.

The Philadelphia *Press* calls Pennsylvania "the Switzerland of America."

The Citizens' Association of Philadelphia, in its annual report, says that "the streets of Philadelphia, are kept dirty—that they are badly paved, repaired and flagged—that the sewerage is defective—that the authorities to remain on the highways, sometimes encumbering tons of life, and that the public is taxed, fire and water, for the benefit of the few—that ventilation, and for this the estimate furnished by the Board of Health, and that the entire necessity would justify a consideration of their applications for State aid. At that time a laborer having been engaged in the work of the Legislature in passing upon the various applications.

The appointment for the deaf and dumb, located in Philadelphia, has 180 deaf mutes, for whom the board grants per capita. The number of deaf mutes during last year was found to be exactly 299 41. The number maintained was 144. The deficiency was 155 41 per cent., and this deficiency, of $1,720.04 is provided for by the board, who also observe that the State pays only half the cost.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, at Philadelphia, receives $2,000. In the case of the deaf mutes, the State of New York pays $300 per pupil, and the committee make provision for clothing. It has been practically demonstrated that the sum of $225 is insufficient, and the board recommends that $300 be granted. The use of funds not proper to be used for the support of the State Asylum for the Blind. There is a heavy outlay for repairs and suitable apparatus, thereby necessitating the application of the insurance.

The Pennsylvania training school for feeble-minded children, at Media, has 185 pupils, at from Pennsylvania